The Negro Farmer

Vol. 2, No. 14 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA July 31, 1915.

LIBRARY RECEIVED AUG 9 1915 U. S. Department of Agriculture.

OFFICE OF FARMERS' ... AND RURAL ORGANIZATION AUG 4 1915 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RURAL ORGANIZATION

The Telephone Girl

"Don't They Answer? Well, I'll Ring Them Again."

No, you are not dreaming. This is a real colored girl managing a real telephone exchange. If this does not encourage a colored person—well, he's hopeless.

BUSINESS STATIONERY PRINTED FOR FARMERS

100 Letterheads and 100 good Envelopes neatly printed for 70c postpaid. Send copy. Address:

PROGRESSIVE PRINTING CO., Hamlet, N. C.

KENTUCKY JACKS, SADDLERS AND PERCHERONS

Fine Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennetts. Saddle Stallions Mares and Geldings. Percheron Stallions and Mares. Short-horn Herford, Holstein and Jersey Cattle. Write us describing your wants.

THE COOK FARMS, Box 436-AA Lexington, Kentucky

FOR SALE POLAND CHINA PIGS

bred gilts and sows, two Hornless Shorthorn bull calves. J. S. Officer, Sparta, Tenn.

No. 4 Special Buggy Only $68

Highest Grade

A Value Unequaled. Sold on $1.00 Profit Margin

From Factory to User

Write for prices and other styles. Send for catalog.

C. R. PATTERSON & SONS, Greenfield, O.

Largest Negro Carriage Concern in the United States

Bernard Frank & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions and Gents' Furnishing Goods

Corner Lee and Tallapoosa Sts.

Montgomery, Ala.

New York Office 413 Leonard St.

Morehouse College

(Formerly Atlanta Baptist College)

Atlanta, Georgia

College Academy Divinity School

An institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development; the only institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.
Graduates given high ranking by greatest Northern universities. Debating, Y. M. C. A., Athletic, all live features. For information address

JOHN HOPE, President

The STAR HAIR GROWER

Wonderful Hair Dressing and Grower

1,000 Agents Good Money Made

I want agents in every city and village to sell THE STAR HAIR GROWER. This is a wonderful preparation. Can be used as a straightener with or without Irons. Sells for 25c. a Box. One 25c. box will prove its value. Any person who will use it will be convinced. No matter what has failed to grow your hair just give THE STAR HAIR GROWER a trial and you will be convinced.

Send 25c for full size box, If you wish to be an agent send $1.00 and I will send you a full supply so that you may begin at once, also agents' terms. Send all money by money order.

The Star Hair Grower Manufacturer

1113 Clark St. Evanston, Ill.

Calumet Tea & Coffee Company

409-411 W. Huron Street, Chicago

Manufacturers of Ariston Goods

Importers of Teas and Coffee

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; especially devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers

VOL. 2, NO. 14 | TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 31, 1915 | 5c Per Copy. $1.00 Per Year

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Every Other Week, in The Negro Farmer Building, Greenwood, by THE NEGRO FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, February 14, 1914, at the Post Office at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price:

Per copy.....5 cents
Per year, post-paid.....$1.00
Six months..... .50
Three months..... .40
Foreign subscriptions, per year..... 2.25

How to Remit:

Send money by postal money order, express order, or registered letter. Stamps in good condition are accepted for small amounts

Advertising Rates

may be had on application. No liquor advertisements accepted.

In case of removal, be sure to notify us. If you fail to receive the paper regularly after subscribing for it, or if any error is noticed, subscribers will greatly help the paper by notifying us.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915

MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

ELEVENTH HOUR WORKERS

The editor of this paper is not supposed to devote much space to discussions of Tuskegee nor its doings nor its interests. While I try pretty faithfully to follow this general rule, I know that I am not expected to shut this paper out from the consideration of fundamental truths pronounced at the Institute and from significant happenings here, simply because they are announced and occur at Tuskegee. The rule has its basis in common sense, was given by men of common sense for the government of an editor who was not suspected of having a pumpkin for a head but who was expected to be intelligent enough to know when to break the rule—The rule is hereby broken as will hereafter appear.

A Peculiar Employer

Trying to give to that great host of farmers, who had gathered to hear him speak one day, an idea of the character of the kingdom of God, Jesus told the following story—I'm telling it in my own words:

A farmer went out very early in the morning to hire some laborers to work in his vineyard.

Some time between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning, he found a group of workers and agreed to pay them 17 cents for the day's work.

Between 6 and 9 o'clock he found other workmen and agreed to give them whatever was right for the day's wark.

Between 9 and 12 o'clock, the same morning, he found still other laborers and agreed to give them whatever was right for the day's work.

Between 12 o'clock, midday, and 3 in the afternoon, he found yet still other workmen and promised to do what was right by them, if they would work for him the balance of the day.

At the close of the day, the workmen were called and to the astonishment of all each one was given 17 cents for the work he had done, even those who came at the eleventh hour received 17 cents just as did those who began early in the morning.

It is very certain that the farmer made faithfulness in work the test of worthiness, rather than length of time. And now concerning Tuskegee:

A Faithful Teacher of Music

Not a very great while ago, a wealthy philanthropist, a great friend of Tuskegee Institute, decided that he wanted to make a money gift to all the worthy teachers in that school who had been in its employ fifteen or more years, as a token of his appreciation of their faithfulness and earnestness. In making up his list this friend and his wife decided that there was one real faithful teacher in the Institute who began work about the eleventh hour. She was Mrs. Jennie C. Lee, the teacher of vocal music and director of the Institute choir. Just how the wealthy friend decided to reward this worker who began at the late hour is shown by the following:

Letter and Badge of Honor

Chicago,
May 6, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Lee:

To add to our happiness in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding, Mrs. Rosenwald and I wish to recognize the very efficient services of those teachers and other employes at Tuskegee who by faithfulness and earnest sympathy have enabled the Trustees and Principal to carry on the work of the Institute.

It has been difficult to decide just what form this recognition should take, but after consideration, we have decided to set apart a sum to be apportioned on different bases, chiefly of length of service, among the members of the staff and certain employes. By Mrs. Rosenwald's special request, although you have not been at Tuskegee as long as some others, you are included in the list because of the exceptional service and ability you have shown in leading the magnificent choir at Tuskegee. Your talent, manifesting itself through the singers, has brought happiness to all the students and has encouraged them to greater industry and achievement. Guests of Tuskegee, who are priviledged to hear the choir, speak with enthusiasm of its work.

Therefore, it gives us great pleasure to send you the enclosed check for $100, in recognition of this particularly valued service you have rendered. Please let me add that Dr. Washington heartily concurs and approves Mrs. Rosenwald's desire to take note of the same in this form and manner.

Tuskegee can only continue to prosper and grow and prove an effective influence for usefulness to the nation and to the Negro race as the workers are earnest, sincere and sympathetic; and I am sure you will in the future, as in

the past, do your part to strengthen and uphold the hands of those charged with the responsibility of carrying on the work.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Julius Rosenwald.

Mrs. J. C. Lee,
Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.

Analyzing the "One-Hour's" Work

I have tried to analyze for myself the reason why this eleventh-hour worker should have been included in the list of those who had toiled twelve hours and think I am ready to "'lucidate." (explain.)

The reasons given by Mr. Rosenwald for this special act are based on other reasons which did not appear in his letter and do not appear when the choir is singing. I refer to the intense absorbtion in her work and the almost blind loyalty to the wishes of the Principal which characterize Mrs. Lee's work. Since my one recreation is blowing a trombone, voluntarily, in her choir, I have had some opportunity to study this worker at close range when the Tuskegee authorities were all absent.

Working If The Heavens Fall

When I first began work (it's my play) with the choir, I repeatedly asked members of the choir: "Do we rehearse tonight?" I was always laughed at by the students as they invariably replied: "Yes sir. Nothing stops Mrs. Lee's rehearsals." But I would often reply and ask: "Isn't there a special meeting in the Chapel tonight?" or "Isn't there to be a social for the teachers?" And there was always the one answer: "If there is, we'll rehearse either before or after it is over. We don't usually stop for anything." And I have found it so, even as the students told me.

"Make Good" or Stay Out

In many city choirs, the wife of the prominent citizen, the daughter of the social leader, the cravers of prominence, the best-dressed people are found in numbers whether they can sing or not. Not so in Mrs. Lee's chior, unless these people can sing; and her discipline is so rigid, her impatience with faulty work so pronounced, her words of reproof so sharp that none but "the pure in heart" can stand them. (Yes, that includes me.) I have seen students come in and soon depart—I have seen teachers come in and soon depart—students and teachers both deciding that either they were the "right members in the wrong pews" or the "wrong members in the right pews." In my life time, I have given orders to a few folks myself; and yet I am just as afraid to make a mistake in that choir as the humblest C-Prep. member; and although I think I know how to blow a trombone, I try to play to suit her and not myself; because I know that the woman's motto is: "Make good or get out!" But back of it all is not simply a desire to be dictatorial, but this one principle that Mrs. Lee refers to again and again: "We Tuskegee singers simply will not be pardoned for making mistakes." There is the secret of efficiency for you—merit, merit, nothing but merit; and the choir loves Mrs. Lee for strictness and high aims—and it sings.

"Not My Will—"

I suspect that Mrs. Lee will not thank me for the following observations; but it is a part of this record and belongs here.

There is, I believe, nothing in the whole world that so appeals to this choir director as the deathless classic music of the great masters. Over and over again I hear her say to the choir: "This is one of the great classics of the world. We must learn it." And I know she would sing them at Tuskegee "world without end" if it were not that the Principal is equally as much in love with the "plantation melodies" of the race, which we are trying to render as immortal as other music.

Over against and above her passionate love of classic music, Mrs. Lee sets the Principal's love for the melodies; and after we have worked with a great oratorio, we know that we've done nothing, in her opinion, until we have "plenty of melodies for the Principal—he loves them so well; And the woman makes us go over them again and again until we almost curse them in our hearts; but "The Principal must have what he wants!"

Conclusion

People who work like this do not have to begin early in the morning, because their eleventh-hour work is as effective as that of many who begin soon in the morning. Jesus Christ worked and taught but three years but he overturned the work of men who had labored four thousand years before him; and out of those three years' work He won such a reputation with God that the Father highly exalted Him and gave "Him a name which is above every name." And what was that name? "That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow * * * and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord. * * *."

The world—the thinking world—does not ask when you began work. It wants to know how you worked after you began. The eleventh hour is soon enough if you "work while you work."

—ISAAC FISHER.

HOW TO READ THE WEATHER FLAGS

The Weather Bureau displays at certain points the information contained in its forecasts and warnings by means of a system of flags. While the flag system has the advantage of being comparatively inexpensive to install and maintain, it is not in general use, since in large cities the flags are quickly discolored, and on account of the prevailing smoke and haze it soon becames difficult to distinguish them.

The interpretation of these displays may be more easily mastered if it is kept in mind that the meaning is conditioned on the color and form of the flag; thus a white flag, if displayed alone, means clear or fair weather, with practically no change in temperature; a blue flag alone indicates general rain or snow, with stationary temperature; a flag composed of equal portions of white and blue indicates local rain or snow, as contrasted with general rain or snow. A triangular flag is used to indicate temperature changes. When displayed above any one of the flags already mentioned it indicates rising temperature; when below, falling temperature.

Forecasts of decidedly lower temperature, or much colder, are indicated by the display of the cold-wave flag—a white rectangular flag with a black square as a center. The cold-wave flag is always displayed alone. — *Weekly News Letter, United States Department of Agriculture.*

MARKETING THE SWEET POTATO CROP IN NEW JERSEY.

HARVESTING

Where potatoes are set in a warm sandy soil and are pushed for early maturity they may sometimes be dug in August. The earlier digging may mean increased profits on the market, over a crop dug later, depending on the demand. In New Jersey, however, the bulk of the crop is usually harvested between September 15 and October 20.

In harvesting sweet potatoes the vines are cut with a regular sweet potato vine cutter. A sweet-potato digger, similar in construction to a plow and having fingers (iron rods) or an iron strap attached to a shirt moldboard, is then run under the rows.

Sweet potatoes should not be dug when the soil is very wet. After running under the row with the digger, the plants should be lifted carefully and laid in piles and not shaken off in heaps, as this method is apt to bruise and skin them. Such treatment favors rot in storage. The latter method saves time and is much used where potatoes are marketed immediately. Sweets for storage should be dug before the ground freezes and should be handled carefully. As a rule six or eight rows are thrown together when digging, thus makng what is usually termed a "row of heaps." After the plants are collected in piles the potatoes may be picked off by hand.

GRADING

Sweet potatoes should be graded as they are harvested. This holds true especially in districts where the potatoes are to be shipped soon after they leave the grower's hands. Grading the potatoes in the field saves the expense of another handling, insures their coming on the market in better condition and does away with the expense of sorting or packing house. Where they are kept in a private storage house they will have to be handled a second time before being sent out, but even in this case, time will be saved in the end by grading the product in the field. Then when the potatoes are to be marketed, they will need only to be sorted over for the purpose of discarding any bruised, decayed or rotten ones.

Few New Jersey growers recognize more than two grades—primes and seconds. Culls are seldom marketed and if they are gathered at all are fed to stock. The market demands a bright colored, smooth, medium-sized, uniform type of sweet potato free from bruises or decay.

PACKING

Careful grading, cleaning and packing of the sweet potatoes is essential. Neat, attractive, uniform packages should be used to market them. The southern farmer can lay part of the blame for unprofitable prices on his sweet potatoes to lack of proper methods of handling and marketing. Of necessity, competition has dictated and exacted greater care on the part of Jerseymen in the matter of placing their sweet potatoes on the market. The standard sweet potato hamper containing one bushel, and the barrel containing three bushels approximately, heaped measure, are the recognized packages for sweet potatoes in New Jersey. They should not be marketed in bags or in bulk. If such a practice is followed the potatoes become bruised and subject to decay. and the producer receives a much reduced price for his stock. Where potatoes are sold to buyers in wholesale lots also, the packed product is much more readily disposed of. The grower should always keep in mind that a neat and attractive package of well-graded potatoes will bring a good price almost any time, even when the market is overstocked with mediocre goods.

When potatoes are marketed in cold weather they should be protected. To accomplish this end, the grower should line his baskets or barrels with paper. One shipper in southern New Jersey, who is also a grower, lines the floor of his car with straw and before the potatoes are sent out places a small oil heater in the ear. In this way the car is thoroughly warmed before the potatoes are shipped. In general, veneer barrels or bushel hampers are suitable for marketing sweet potatoes in mild weather and double headed stave barrels or tight boxes in cold weather. The hampers when shipped are ordinarily headed. Wholesale buyers in south Jersey mark the barrels and hampers with a brand before shipping them.

THE FAT OF THE LAND—HOW THE COLORED FARMER CAN LIVE ON IT TWENTY-ONE TIMES EACH WEEK

Below we are bringing down a menu or bill of fare prepared by Professor George W. Carver. It was not written for this paper, but out of deference to the interest taken in it by the State Supervisor of Rural Schools of Alabama, Professor J. L. Sibley, who wishes the article placed in the hands of every supervisor of colored schools and every club woman; and also because of the merit of the article itself, the Negro Farmer is publishing it for the benefit of its readers who may be interested in a bill of fare prepared from foods that are grown at home.—The Editor.

Three Delicious Meals Every Day For The Farmer

There is probably no section of the country where farmers can live more cheaply, healthily and happily than here in the South where choice vegetables of some kind can be had every day in the year, fresh from the garden. It is, however, noticeable that the farmer as a rule is the most poorly fed of all individuals, when he should be the best for the following reasons:

1. He can have the choicest beef, pork, mutton, milk, butter, eggs, poultry, etc., raised on his farm, and, handling it himself, he knows it is healthy and wholesome.

2. He can supply his table bountifully with every fruit and vegetable that will grow in a temperate and sub-tropical climate; the list is too large to mention here, and all fresh from his own garden, field and orchard.

3. Fresh fruits and vegetables all have a medcal value, and when wisely prepared and eaten every day will go a long way toward keeping us healthy.

Te purpose of this article is to give the farmer three good meals per day for seven days in the week. These will suggest to the thoughtful housewife an almost innumerable number of combinations just as nutritiuos, just as palatable, and just as economical.

Monday (Breakfast)

Crushed Toast—served with cream, sugar, and peaches, strawberries, figs, blackberries, stewed pears or fruit of some kind, either fresh or dried.

This makes a delicious and inexpensive breakfast dish. (Crushed toast is simply made in the ordinary way, and when nicely browned,

crushed with a rolling pin or ground in an ordinary coffee mill, all the scraps of bread can be used in this way.)
Bacon and Eggs,
Biscuit,
Coffee,
Butter and Milk.

Monday (Dinner)

Vegetable Soup (from chicken bones)
Cabbage or
Collards—boiled with bacon,
Sweet Potatoes, baked,
Egg Corn-bread,
Sweet Milk,
Butter,
Blackberry Pie.

Monday (Supper)

Light Bread and Butter,
Fruit Jelly or Jam,
Bacon Puffs—served with syrup.
(Bacon puffs are made from the very fat portions of the bacon that was boiled with the vegetables. It is allowed to get cold, sliced very thin, and each slice is dipped into a thick pancake batter, and fried in fat in the usual way. It makes a very appetizing and satisfying dish when syrup is poured over it. In this way a very small piece of left-over meat can be made to serve a whole family.)
Tea and Milk.

Tuesday (Breakfast)

Stewed or Fresh Fruit—served with cream.
Egg Omelet—served with Ham,
Corn Muffins,
Butter,
Syrup,
Milk,
Coffee,
Sliced Tomatoes.

Tuesday (Dinner)

Pea Soup—with toasted bread,
Roast Pork—with sweet or white potatoes,
Creamed Onions,
Plain Corn-bread dodger),
Fresh Buttermilk,
Butter,
Bread Pudding—served with cream.

Tuesday (Supper)

Cold Sliced Ham,
Green Corn Croquettes or Fritters,
Sliced Tomatoes and Onions,
White Bread and Corn Pone,
Milk,
Tea,
Buter and Syrup.

Wednesday (Breakfast)

Crushed Toast—with cream and fruit,
Homemade Sausage or Meat Balls,
Batter Cakes—with syrup,
Sliced Tomatoes,
Milk,
Butter,
Coffee.

(Wednesday (Dinner)

Creamed Peas,
Turnips or Rutabagas—boiled with bacon,
Salad—made of shredded cabbage, lettuce, onion, tomatoes, cucumbers, green peppers, and parsley; garnished with hard-boiled egg.
Corn Batter Bread,
Sweet and Sour Milk,
Butter,
Sliced Sweet Potato Pie.

Wednesday (Supper)

Ripe Tomatoes—Sliced and fried,
Creamed Hash on Toast,
White Bread,
Butter and Syrup,
Sweet Milk.
Tea,
Peaches—with cream,
Plain Molasses Cookies or Cake.

Thursday (Breakfast)

Baked Apples or Pears—served with cream and toast,
Liver—smothered in onions, with cream gravy,
Hot Biscuit,
Butter,
Milk,
Coffee,
Fried Mush.

Thursday (Dinner)

Cream of Tomato Soup, tomato bisque,
Roast Beef, with sweet or white potato,
Succotash, of Lima beans and corn,
Fatty Corn Bread,
White Bread,
Fresh Butter Milk,
Peach, Apple, or Berry Pie—served with cream.

Thursday (Supper)

Sweet Potatos—sliced and fried with minced meat,
White Bread,
Lye Hominy,
Sliced Tomatoes,
Fruit—with cream,
Ginger-bread,
Butter Milk,
Tea.

Friday (Breakfast)

Crushed Toast—with fruit and cream,
Ham and Eggs,
Corn and Wheat Muffins,
Milk,
Butter,
Coffee.

Friday (Dinner)

A Rich Vegetable Soup,
Peas—boiled with bacon,
Egg Corn bread,
Sliced Cucumbers, Onions, and Tomatoes.
Beet Pickles,
Sweet or Sour Milk,
Blackberry Cobbler—served with cream
Butter,

Friday (Supper)

Bacon Puffs—with Syrup
Tomatoes (breaded)
White Bread and Toast,
Milk,
Butter,
Cottage Cheese (Homemade),
Cookies,
Fruit or Berries with cream.

Saturday (Breakfast)

Corn Meal Mush—served with cream and fruit,
Homemade Sausage
Hot Cakes—with syrup,
Toast,
Milk,
Butter,
Coffee.

Saturday (Dinner)

Cream of Tomato Soup,
Roast Pork—with peas
Sweet Potatoes—baked
Vegetable Salad,
(the same as for Wednesday dinner.)
Plain Corn Bread,
Fruit or Berry Short Cake, served with cream,
Milk,
Butter.

Saturday (Supper)

Fried Egg-plant or Tomatoes,
Baked Peas,
Beet Salad,
Syrup,
Butter,
Milk,
Tea.

Sunday (Breakfast)

Baked Apples or Pears, with cream,
Beaded Pork Chops, smothered in onions,
Hot Rolls,
Syrup,
Butter Milk,
Coffee.

Sunday (Dinner)

Chicken Pot-pie,

Egg Corn Bread,
Boiled Cabbage,
Mixed Pickles,
String Beans,
Fresh Butter Milk,
Ice Cream,
Cake,
Salted Peanuts.

Sunday (Supper)

Peeled Tomatoes, stuffed with minced meat; served with salad dressing,
Nut Sandwiches, made by crushing the meats of walnuts, hickory nuts, pecans and peanuts together; mixing butter with it sufficient to hold the nuts together. Spread a generous layer between the slices of white brown-bread or Graham. The above makes a delicious sandwich,
Fruit, served with cream,
Milk,
Tea.

Note

If the particular fruit or vegetables mentioned cannot be had, substitute others.

G. W. Carver,
Director, Department of Research and Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

A Farmer Who Gave a Large Sum For Negro Education

Mr. J. Holmes Terrs, of Marshall County, Mississippi.

(Told in the National Negro Business League.)

"Of course I am a farmer as you all can see by my looks (laughter) and I am also proud to say that I am a life member of this National Negro Business League; I was one of those invited to help them start the League up in Boston in the latter part of 1899 or 1900. From my boyhood days I have lived on the farm and was raised on the farm and wouldn't exchange my position with any of you here. (Applause.) In the biginning of my life as a farmer I made up my mind that I wasn't going to borrow any money, and was not going in debt except to buy a home or some land; I have kept that resolution all my life and will do without some things that I need before I'll borrow; I believe this is one of the best ways to make farming pay, that is for farmers to work hard, be economical, save up your money, buy cheaper for cash and in this way keep out of debt. (Applause.) Now I started out with only about $10 in cash; I worked some land that I was not able to buy at that time. Time went on and on and I was successful in raising cotton, which enabled me in the course of time to get a piece of land of my own, and as the years went by I found myself buying more land and more land, because I thought it necessary to purchase land to increase my income, as my crops were constantly on the increase, and also in order to have something to leave to my children when I am dead and gone, for I want them to have a better start in life than what I had, (Hearty applause.) As I increased my business in raising cotton, I was not content to use that money for selfish purposes, but I began to loan it out so as to help somebody else to buy land and other things they needed, and by helping them of course I made a profit. Then I began raising live stock which added considerable to my income as a farmer, and sometimes I think there is as much money made in raising live stock as there is in farming, sometimes more. I have worked hard for the past 35 years or more, and farmng has yielded me good returns, and I want to say to you farmers, if you want your farms to pay, be sure and live within your income and keep out of debt. (Applause.)

Dr. Booker T. Washington: Now, Mr. Terrs, how much have you made from that $10 start; won't you tell us how many acres you own, and so forth?

Mr. J. Holmes Terrs, Marshall County, Mississippi: I own something over two thousand (2,000) acres of land, clear of debt. (Hearty applause.)

Dr. Booker T. Washington: And that is way down in Mssissippi? (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. J. Holmes Terrs: Yes, Sir, I live way down in Mississippi.

Bishop E. Cottrell, Holly Springs, Mississippi: How many houses have you upon that land?

Mr. J. Holmes Terrs: Pretty well stated—about twenty (20) families on my place; a good many of them work for me; I rent a good deal in stock farming.

Bishop E. Cottrell: How many head of stock, such as mules, etc., have you?

Mr. Holmes Terrs: Twenty odd head on the farm of my own, not including some owned by my tenants; that is at the present time; sometimes I've had as high as 100 head of stock on my farm; of course when I sell off I have less.

Bishop E. Cottrell: How many bales of cotton do you raise a year?

Mr. J. Holmes Terrs: I generally raise 100 bales and over; I also raise a large quantity of corn and other feed for live stock. I carry everything needed on a farm of that size from a blacksmith shop to a cotton gin. In addition to my blacksmith shop and cotton gin, I run a grist mill and a general merchandise store. (Hearty applause.) I never apply to anyone for money loans; I never borrow; don't believe in borrowing. (Laughter.)

Dr. Booker T. Washington: What do you do for education down there in Mississippi?

Mr. J. Holmes Trrs: We patronize our own college down there and we have public county schools.

Dr. Booker T. Washington: My object in asking that question was to bring out the wholesome fact that notwithstanding Mr. Terrs is a very busy and prosperous man, in all of his prosperity he has not neglected to identify himself with the educational and moral uplift of his race, for he is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Industrial College, that splendid institution which was founded and largely built by our good friend, Bishop E. Cottrell of Holly Springs, Mississippi, and Mr. Terrs, I am reliably informed, gives his time, money, and influence in the encouragement of the Negro school and the Negro church.

Bisop E. Cottrell: Yes, Dr. Washington, let me say to this convention that Mr. J. Holmes Terrs, of Marshall County, Mississippi, who has just addressed you, gave his check at one time for five thousand, five hundred dollars ($5,500) toward helping the cause of Negro education and for the benefit of the Mississippi Industrial College, the biggest gift, I believe, ever given for such a purpose by any Negro in the United States of America, or the civilized world. (Prolonged applause.)

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

CARE OF BABY IN SUMMER MONTHS

A baby must be kept as cool as possible in summer, because overheating is a direct cause of summer diarrhoea. Even breast-fed babies find it hard to resist the weakening effects of excessive heat. Records show that thousands of babies, most of whom are bottle-fed, die every year in July and August, because of the direct or indirect effects of the heat. Next in importance to right food in summer are measures for keeping the baby cool and comfortable; frequent baths, light clothing, and the selection of the coolest available place for him to play and sleep.

Tub Every Morning

A baby should have a full tub bath every morning. If he is restless and the weather is very hot, he may have in addition one or two sponge baths a day. A cool bath at bedtime sometimes makes the baby sleep more comfortably. For a young baby the water should be tepid, that is, it should feel neither hot nor cold to the mother's elbow. For an older baby it may be slightly cooler, but should not be cold enough to chill or frighten him.

If the water is very hard a tablespoonful of borax dissolved in a little water may be added to three quarts of water to soften it. Very little soap should be used, and that a very bland, simple soap, like castile. Never rub the soap directly on the baby's skin. and be sure that it is thoroughly rinsed off, as a very troublesome skin disease may result if a harsh soap is used or if soap is allowed to dry on the skin.

Care in Bathing

Use a soft wash cloth made from a piece of old table linen, towel, knitted underwear or any other very soft material, and have two pieces, one for the face and head and one for the body. The towel should be soft and clean also. Even in summer the baby should be protected from a direct draft when being bathed lest he be too suddenly chilled.

A young baby should be carefully held while in the tub. The mother puts her left hand under the baby's left arm and supports the neck and head with her forearm. But an older baby can sit alone and in summer may be allowed to splash about in the cool water for a few minutes.

When the bath is finished the baby should be patted dry, and the mother should take great care to see that the folds and creases of the skin are dry. Use a little pure talcum powder or sifted corn starch under the arms and in the groin to prevent chafing. If any redness, chafing or eruption like prickly heat develops on the skin, no soap at all should be used in the bath. Sometimes a starch or bran, or soda bath will relieve such conditions.

Three Good Baths

Bran bath—Make a little bag of cheesecloth and put a cupful of ordinary bran in it and sew or tie the top. Let this bag soak in the bath, squeezing it until the water is milky.

Starch bath—Use a cupful of ordinary cooked starch to a gallon of water. If the laundry starch has had anything added to it, such as salt, lard, oil, blueing, it must not be used for this purpose.

Soda bath—Dissolve a tablespoonful of ordinary baking soda in a little water and add it to four quarts of water.

Fewer Clothes the Better

Do not be afraid to take off the baby's clothes in summer. All he needs in hot weather are the diaper and one other garment. For a young baby this may be a sleeveless band which leaves the arms and chest bare, and for an older baby, only a loose thin cotton slip or apron or wrapper, made in one piece with short kimona sleeves. Toward nightfall when the day cools, or if the temperature drops when a storm arises, the baby should, of course, be dressed in such a way as to protect him from chill.

Cotton garments are best for the baby in summer. All-wool bands, shirts and stocking should not be worn at any time of the year, and in hot summer weather only the thinnest all-cotton clothing should touch the baby's skin, unless he is sick, when a very light part-wool band may be needed. In general, neither wool nor starch should be allowed in the baby's clothing in summer. Wool is too hot and irritating and starched garments scratch the baby's flesh.

Keeping Baby Cool

The baby should be kept day and night in the coolest place that can be found. The kitchen is usually the hottest room in the house, especially if coal or wood is burned for fuel. While the mother is busy with her work the baby should be kept in another room or better, out of doors, if he can be protected from flies and mosquitoes.

A play pen, such as is described in *Infant Care*, a booklet published by the Children's Bureau and sent free on request, makes it possible to leave the baby safely by himself on the porch or in the yard, after he is old enough to creep.

A screened porch on the shady side of the house is a boon to every mother, affording a cool, secure place for the baby to play and also to sleep. Let him have his daytime naps on the porch and sleep there at night during the heat.

Plenty of Fresh Air

Do not be afraid of fresh air for the baby. He cannot have too much of it. Night air is sometimes even better than day air, because it has been cooled and cleansed of dust by the dew.

The essentials in the summer care of babies are:

Proper food, given only at regular intervals.

A clean body.

Fresh air, day and night.

Very little clothing.

Cool places to play and sleep in.

Careful About Medicine

Do not give the baby medicine of any sort unless it is ordered by the doctor. Never give him patent medicines which are said to relieve the pain of teething, or to make him sleep, or to cure diarrhoea, for such medicines are likely to do the baby much more harm than good, especially in summer when digestion is so easily disturbed. It is so much easier to keep the baby well than it is to cure him when he is sick, that wise mothers try to take such care of the baby that he will not be sick.

Do not fail to give the baby a drink of cool water several times a day in hot weather. Boil the water first, then cool it, and offer it to the baby in a cup glass, or nursing bottle. Babies and young children sometimes suffer cruelly for lack of drinking water.—*The Montgomery Advertiser.*

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

The "Big Words" and Events Explained

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

1915 State Fairs

Alabama State Fair, Birmingham; Sam H. Fowlkes, secretary; October 7-16.

Alabama Exposition, Montgomery; George T. Barnes, secretary; October 18-23.

Arkansas State Fair, Hot Springs.

Arizona State Fair, Phoenix; T. D. Shaughnessy, secretary; November 8-13.

California State Fair, Sacramento; Charles W. Paine, secretary; September 4-11.

Colorado State Fair, Pueblo; J. L. Beaman, secretary; September 13-18.

Connecticut State Fair, Hartford; O. A. Jones, secretary; September 6-11.

Delaware State Fair, Wilmington; S. H. Wilson, Jr., secretary; September 6-10.

Georgia State Fair, Macon; Harry C. Robert, secretary; October 26-November 5.

Illinois State Fair, Springfield; B. M. Davison, secretary;September 17-25.

Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis Charles Downing, secretary; September 6-10.

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines; A. R. Corey, secretary; August 25-September 3.

Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson; A. L. Sponsler, secretary; September 18-25.

Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka; S. E. Lux, president and manager; September 13-17.

Kentucky Blue Grass Fair, Lexington, John W. Bain, secretary August 2-7.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville; J. L. Dent, secretary; September 13-18.

Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport; L. N. Brueggerhoff, secretary; November 3-8.

Maryland State Fair, Timonium; James S. Nussear, secretary; August 31-September 4.

Michigan State Fair, Detroit; G. W. Dickinson, secretary; September 6-15.

Michigan State Fair (West), Grand Rapids; Lyman A. Lilly, secretary; September 20-24.

Minnesota State Fair, Hamline; J. C. Simpson, secretary; September 6-11.

Missouri State Fair, Sedalla; E. T. Major, secretary; September 25-October 2.

Mississippi State Fair, Jackson.

Montana State Fair, Helena; Sid. J. Coffee, secretary; September 20-25.

Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln; W. R. Mellor, secretary; September 6-10.

New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque.

New York State Fair, Syracuse; Albert E. Brown, secretary; September 13-18.

North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, Joseph E. Pogue, secretary; October 18-23.

North Dakota State Fair, Grand Forks; D. V. Moore, secretary; July 20-24.

Ohio State Fair, Columbus; J. W. Fleming, secretary; August 30 -September 3.

Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City; I. S. Mahan, secretary; September 25-October 2.

Oklahoma New State Fair, Muskogee; Harry E. Oliver, secretary; October 4-9.

Oregon State Fair, Salem; Frank Meredith, secretary; September 27-October 2.

South Carolina State Fair, Columbia; D. F. Efird, secretary October 25-29.

South Dakota State Fair, Huron; C. N. McIlvaine, secretary; September 13-17.

Tennessee State Fair, Nashville; J. W. Russwurm, secretary; September 20-25.

Texas State Fair, Dallas; W. H. Stratton, secretary; October 16-31.

Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City; Horace S. Ensign, secretary September 27-October 6.

Vermont State Fair, White River Junction; F. L. Davis, secretary; September 14-17.

Virginia State Fair, Richmond; A. Warwick, general manager; October 11-16.

Washington State Fair; North Yakima; H. T. Graves, commissioner; September 27-October 2.

West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling; Bert H. Swartz, secretary, September 6-10.

Wisconsin State Fair, Wilwaukee; Oliver E. Remey; September 13-17.

Wyoming State Fair, Douglas; Anson Higby, secretary; September ,28-October 2.

TO CLEAN STRAW HATS

The following suggestions for cleaning straw hats, taken from the "Millinery Trade Review," may be helpful to some who wish to remodel their last summer's hat.

The milan and rough straw braids in natural color may be cleaned by washing in a solution made by disolving one tablespoon of oxalic acid in one pint of water.

To test the strength of a solution pour a little on a pine board, if it bubbles the solution is too strong and more water must be added.

With a small bristle brush scrub the hat quickly, beginning at the center of the crown and working round until side crown and brim have been washed. Rinse quickly in clear water. Place hat on end of a broom handle and whirl rapidly in the air or sunlight, so the straw will dry quickly.

When the hat is dry press in shape under a damp cloth. The acid will take off most of the gloss.

To clean the natural colored leghorn wash thoroughly with a paste made of the juice of one lemon and two tablespoonfuls of sulphur. After it has dried, brush the dry powder off.

Little can be done for the white chip hat—that is sunburned and soiled, except to cover with gauze or other thin material.

A mixture of plaster of paris and gasoline made the consistency of thick paste may be covered over the soiled portions of the hat. When dry remove with a stiff brush. This will help to cover up the soil rather than to cleanse.

—CHARLOTTE E. CARPENTER,
Colorado Agricultural College

VALUE OF STRAW AS FERTILIZER

A large amount of straw is shipped from a county in Missouri to a near-by paper and strawboard factory. This straw brings the farmer about 50 cents per ton. A county agent recently found a pile of about 1,000 tons at Sikeston ready for shipment. He computes that as a fertilizer this straw is worth $2.50 per ton in addition to its value as a means of adding organic matter to the soil. He is making a campaign of the county in an attempt to show the inadvisability of the farmers selling their straw and urging its more extensive use as a bedding in stables and feed lots. Straw used as a top dressing on fall wheat has been found to practically insure a good stand of clover on lands where clover is otherwise grown with great difficulty.—*Weekly News Letter, United States Department of Agriculture.*

ANNOUNCEMENT

The GREENWOOD INN will be closed during the month of August, 1915.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TO AID NEGRO

Three Hundred Men and Women Extend Race Hand of Fellowship—Mission Work at Doors

Chicago, July 8.—Moved by speeches of men prominent in church and business life of the south, 300 southern men and women, delegates to the World's Christian Endeavor convention, in session here today, acknowledged brotherhood with the Negro race and determined to extend to it the hand of fellowship.

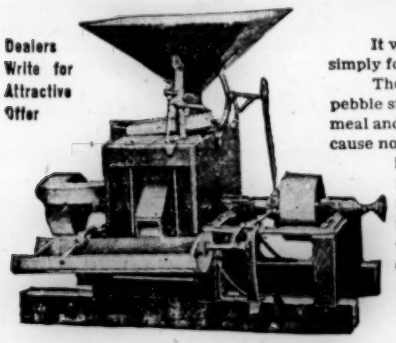
Out of this idea is to grow the southern extension committee of the Christian Endeavor, which the Rev. Ira Landrith, of Nashville, Tenn., calls the beginning of the inter-denominational union of the colored people.

Doctor Landrith said:

"We are going to take the Christian Endeavor into the Negro churches, organize new societies and help millions of blacks to enlightenment. God has placed at our door the greatest opportunity for Christian work that ever came to any missionaries anywhere."

The colored people of Virginia pay taxes on real and personal property to the amount of $34,743,656. They pay taxes on personal property and real estate in the city of Richmond to the amount of $3,180,662. At the close of the Civil War they were practically penniless.

Own a Williams Corn Mill



Dealers Write for Attractive Offer

Costs No More—But Pays More

It will more than repay its cost in a short while, whether you grind simply for yourself or grind for the public.

There is no other mill made to compare with it. The only one with pebble stone grit buhrs, which produces the finest quality table and bread meal and the most nutritious feed meal; so adjusted that hard substances cause no injury. Patent device prevents buhrs from running or drifting together when grain runs out. Grain is cleaned before it reaches the buhrs by automatic cleaning fans. Equipped with new, simple feed, sifter, and modern type ball-bearings. Heavy frame, rigidly bolted. The Williams is the one mill that will never disappoint you. **Sold on absolute satisfaction or money back guarantee.**

Ask your dealer or write us at once for free illustrated catalogue and full particulars.

WILLIAMS MILL MANUFACTURING CO., Ronda, N. C.

SPECIAL OFFER!

For a Limited Time Only

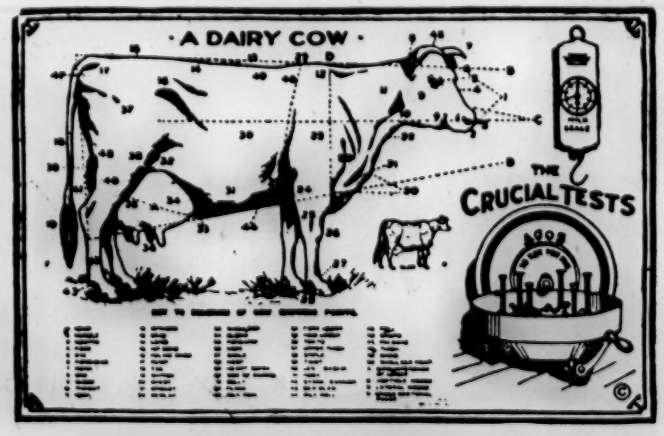
THE RURAL EDUCATOR *and* THE NEGRO FARMER

Both publications very cheap. Here is an exceptional opportunity.

THE RURAL EDUCATOR, One year, regular price . .	$1.00
THE NEGRO FARMER, bi-weekly One year, regular price . .	$1.00
	$2.00

Both Papers, one year, Only $1.80

THE RURAL EDUCATOR is the National Rural Educational Monthly, that is devoted to rural education and the teaching of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Manual Training. The Educator also sends a fine farm (Dairy Cow) Chart with every annual subscription.



THE NEGRO FARMER, published in the interest of the Farm, Home and Garden, is earnestly seeking to make the country a better place for colored people to live in.

Don't you want these two splendid papers?

Then act right away and take advantage of this exceptional opportunity while you can.

WRITE US TODAY

Old subscribers, why not take advantage of this excellent offer to renew your subscription? Write:

THE NEGRO FARMER, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

LEWIS DRUG AND SEED STORE

THE REXALL STORE.

School Books and School Supplies. Kodaks, Fine Candies, Rubber Goods, Stationery, Toilet Articles. The latest popular Songs & Magazines. Everything in the Drug Line. Prices are Right Service the Best.

The only drug store in town that has a Refrigerator Candy Case

Tuskegee, Alabama.

Below the Post Office

FRESH MEDICINES

At a Modern Drug Store

Perfumes, toilet articles, cold drinks, clean, fresh medicine, rubber goods, shoe polish and everything in the drug line.

Special care given to prescriptions

Trade at JOHNSTON BROS. DRUG CO.
Tuskegee, Alabama

W. E. HEBERT

GROWERS OF POTATO SETS

NANCY HALL A SPECIALTY

The Nancy Hall Potato is one of the sweetest, best flavored, mellowest, prettiest, best adapted to table use and best keeping Yam Potatoes to be had:

Sets are now ready for sale and shipment

The capacity of our beds is 50 to 75 thousand Weekly: We ship by Express or Parcel Post to any part of the U. S., guaranteeing the Sets to reach You in good condition: Price 30 cents per 100 $2.50 per 1000 F. O. B. Boley Oklahoma, Remittance must accompany order: Reference, Farmers and Merchants Bank Boley, Oklahoma.

ADDRESS, BOX 151 Boley, OKLAHOMA

Complete Water Tower Outfit Only $49 500 Gallon Cypress Tank and 20-foot Steel Tower, as shown in cut. Other sizes equally cheap. Tank guaranteed for five years. Same outfit on credit at slightly higher price. Complete Water Works equipment. Better get our catalogue today, and our New Way Selling Plan No. 71 free.

THE BALTIMORE CO., Baltimore, Md.

Fox and Wolf Hounds

of the best English strains in America 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport and protection to sheep, hogs and poultry. Send 4 cts. in stamps for catalogue.

T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
W. T. McKissick & Co's.
FAMOUS 90 DAYS TREATMENTS
No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3
For Scalp, Hair and Skin
P. O. Box 102, WILMINGTON, DEL.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

The firms whose advertisements appear in this paper are doing just as much to advance the cause for which The Negro Farmer stands as anyone else. They deserve the liberal patronage of all persons who wish us well, because, with their money invested in our advertising space, they are helping to make it possible for the paper to live. Patronize them.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College

For the Colored Race

Maintained by the governments of the United States and of North Carolina. Three strong departments: Academic, Agricultural and Mechanical. Night school for the needy students. Well equipped. Trade school courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and Bachelor of Science in Mechanics. Board, Lodging and Tuition $7.00 per month. Fall term begins September first, 1914.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND — FOR MALES ONLY

Write at once for catalog or Free Tuition

James B. Dudley, *President*, Greensboro, N. C.

Do You Know

The latest facts of Negro Progress along all lines?

About the latest phases of the Race Question in all parts of the world?

What is the most recent legislation affecting the Negro?

What are the present policies with reference to Negro Education?

The number of days of schooling per year for every Negro child if each one got his share?

The first Negroes brought to Virginia were servants and not slaves?

How Negro slavery was instituted in this country?

The origin and status in slavery of the Free Negro?

About the black counties in the South in 1860 and 1910.

The laws of the several States relating to intermarriage of the races?

How much sickness and deaths cost Negroes annually?

All the above facts and much other new information are given in

The Negro Year Book

For 1914 and 1915

MONROE N. WORK, Editor

This, the third edition of the Negro Year Book, has been enlarged and revised. Its 400 pages bring down to date in systematic summary form all the facts about the Negro in America. Meets the demand for concise information concerning the condition and progress of the Negro race.

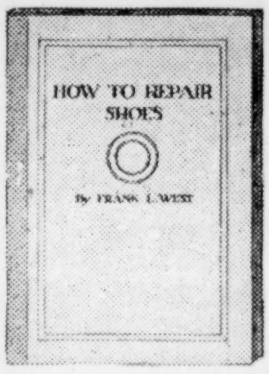
The list of articles and publications, general and particular, have been revised and enlarged. These furnish the reader with additional references to every phase of Negro life, or, the Negro problem. Full Index.

Price 25c. By mail 35c

Reductions will be made to persons desiring ten or more copies.
Agents wanted. Write

The Negro Year Book Co.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.



GET THIS BOOK AND MAKE MONEY

How To Repair Shoes

is a book with twenty-one lessons and thirty-five clear drawings which make shoe repairing as plain as day. All kinds of jobs are explained and illustrated. Any boy can repair shoes if he reads this book. Over five hundred are being used today in this and other countries.

Send 55 cents and a copy will be mailed you.

Frank L. West,

Box 54, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

LEARN TO GROW HAIR AND MAKE MONEY

Complete Course by Mail or by Personal Instruction.

A Diploma from

LELIA COLLEGE OF HAIR CULTURE

is a Passport to Prosperity

Is Your Hair Short Breaking off Thin or Falling Out?

Have you Tetter, Eczema? Does your scalp itch? Have you more than a normal amount of Dandruff? If so, write for Mme. C. J. Walker's Wonderful Hair Grower, which positively cures all scalp diseases, stops the Hair from falling out and starts it at once to Growing.

A Six Weeks' Trial Treatment sent to any address by mail for $1.70 Make all money orders payable to Mme. C. J. Walker. Send stamp for reply. Agents wanted. Write for terms.

These Remedies are manufactured only by

THE WALKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

640 N. West Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

In writing business firms always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

Reaping a Harvest from the War

Advertisers, a Word!

Read this and see if You Belong in the List Below

Because of the fact that the European War has struck the Cotton-growing States such a stunning blow, all newspapers, farm papers and all who wish the South well are advising Southern farmers to grow less cotton and more food. As a result, the following dealers, if they are far-sighted, will reap a harvest from the War — DEALERS IN Garden Seed, Hogs, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Guineas, Cows, Hares, Orchard Plants, Sheep, Eggs, Mail-Order Goods that are Cheap in Price

THE NEGRO FARMER reaches that class of farmers who are interested in the articles above

An Advertisement in THIS Paper WILL PAY

Why Everybody Should Read

The Negro Farmer

For the Farmer

It is a standard, high grade Farm Journal, written in the simplest language.

For the Women on and off the Farm

It is a source of help in the home, garden, laundry, kitchen and on the poultry yard.

For Teachers

It is always full of supplementary matter especially suitable for the class-room. Several teachers in the Tuskegee Institute use the papers regularly in their classes.

For Colored Children

Its stories of how colored men and women are succeeding are said by many teachers to be the best of their kind to be found anywhere.

For Readers of Newspapers and Magazines

The Negro Farmer is a necessity. Its "Farmers' Dictionary" explains all public questions, fully, carefully and in an interesting manner.

For White Landowners Who Employ Colored Farmers

The Negro Farmer is a splendid investment if it is put into the hands of colored tenants and laborers.